THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.

NEW CATALOGUE.—We have prepared and this day issue (in an extra sheet of this paper,) a new Prospectus and Catalogue of our establishment. We respectfully request each of our subscribers and all others who take an interest in such subjects, to aid us in circulating our said "extra." We have printed a large number and shall feel obliged to any gentleman who will send us his own address or those of any of his friends who would take an interest in our establishment, that we may send them copies through the mail or otherwise.

OUR PRICE CURRENT.—It has been remarked to us that our quotations, especially of Clover and Grass Seeds, are higher than those of the newspapers of our city, and that the reason is not obvious. The fact stated is true, and the reason is this:—The general commercial report is of course concerning the general markets, while *ours*, regards articles *of such quality as we are willing to furnish to our customers*, who order from us according to our own Price Current. Were we for instance to copy from the daily papers their quotation of the prices of Grass Seed, we should be bound to execute orders at those prices; and this would compel us to send to our customers articles that we are satisfied would not please them, such as Clover and ripple, orchard Grass and Garlic *mixed in various proportions*. To avoid this we quote such prices of these articles as we can supply them at, when to be had at all of the proper quality. Our price current generally corresponds with that of the "American," except in a few articles as above stated, for like the careful editors of that excellent commercial paper, we take our prices from actual transactions in the city.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Several droves of cattle sold in the early part of last week at $4,50a4,75, in demand at these prices. A drove of 150 hogs was sold on Thursday at $5,37½ to butchers and market dealers. Three other lots (about 700) were sold in Franklin street at $5—and another lot at $5,12½.

WOOL is still in good demand at our quotations. Beans and Peas are much wanted, and would command good prices.

LIVE STOCK AND THEIR FOOD—One of the great objects for farmers, especially those with poor, i. e. *unimproved* farms, ought to be to economise fodder or provender in keeping live stock over winter. One of the means for passing this annual *strait* successfully, and one too which many farmers too much overlook, is to reduce one's stock to the lowest number practicable, or else they will eat up all the earnings of summer. For the rest, ample provision ought to be made by the most exact saving, not only of hay and straw, but of root crops, corn-stalks, and whatever else can by the help of the straw-cutter and the steamer be converted into food.

CLOVER OF SORTS.—A southern farmer in a late letter to us on the subject of manuring with clover, says, he finds the southern or low red clover quite as good for land as the northern or tall sapling.

PREPARING FOR CORN.—Thus writes one of our southern correspondents, who is a master of his art:

"I am about to plough out 12 acres of land one way in ridges 4½ feet apart, by throwing three furrows together to decompose as much as possible by April for corn—the clover is eaten off it bare. If the three furrows leave any interval between, I mean to merely run a furrow or furrows across and plant my corn in April. Let the clover on the intervals spring up and grow as much as it pleases, till about 20th May, then lay it over with the plough and work all on top. I hope to save in this way some exhaustion of the soil.

THE TEA PLANT.—There is much error prevailing on this side of the cape of Good Hope, in relation to the Tea Plant, and the real differences among the various kinds of Tea imported from China. In the course of recent proceedings by the British government in fixing the mode of collecting the duties on this article, the question of kinds and distinctions was discussed; and the evidence taken by a committee of the House of Commons to ascertain whether it is practicable to distinguish accurately the different denominations of tea, contains information relating to the tea-plant differing from accounts heretofore given. According to the evidence of the Company's officers, the tea-plant in China has two distinct varieties, if not species, which respectively yield the *black* and the *green* teas. The tree, as is well known, is an ever-green, growing to the height of five or six feet. The pickings of the leaves begin in May, when the plant is in full leaf, but ready to shoot out other leaves.

In the *black* tea plant, the first shoot on the bud coming out, then covered with hair, forms the fine *flowery pekoe*. A few days' more growth makes the hair begin to fall off; the leaf then expands, and becomes the *black-leaf pekoe*. Some young shoots have fleshier and finer leaves, which make the *souchong*. The next best leaves make the *campoi*, the next *congou*, and the refuse and inferior leaves the *bohea*. These are the states in which the black teas are collected by the tea farmers.

The varieties of green tea appear to originate, not from the stages of picking, like the black, but partly from difference of treatment and manipulation, partly from difference of soils. A large proportion of *twankay* tea is the growth of a different district from that which produces the *hyson*. When a tea-merchant buys green tea from the farmer, he subjects it to the following process to obtain the varieties: he sifts it through one sieve, which takes out the dust, the *young hyson* and the *gunpowder;* then through another sieve, which passes the *small leaf hyson* of commerce; two other sieves successively take out the second and largest degree of size, and what does not pass the third sieve, forms *hyson-skin*. The teas then undergo the process of firing, in an iron pan, at a great degree of heat, which gives the leaves a tighter twist, and brings them up to their color. The tea which passes the first sieve is then put into a winnowing machine, and the fan blows out the light leaf at the further end, the larger broken leaf at a shorter distance. The heavier teas, as the gunpowder and hyson, fall nearer to or further from the hopper, according to their gravity, and are then separated by the winnowing machine. When fairly made, the difference between the young hyson and the gunpowder will be this: the young leaf, which takes the long twist, will form the young hyson, and that which takes the round twist will form the gunpowder.

At Ipswich Lamb Fair, a Mr. Ransome presented a *turnip slicing cart*, which will slice a load of turnips and spread them over the field for sheep, as the horse walks forward.

THE FARMER.

USE OF CLOVER.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—

Dear Sir :—I am exceedingly surprised today on reading the communication of Mr. H. C. Hoyt, of Washington, North Carolina, to find him so wholly unacquainted with the cultivation of clover, so exceedingly important in a system of farming. I rejoice to find one so far south making such inquiries. I have always believed that clover can be advantageously cultivated throughout Virginia and North Carolina, and even on highlands farther south. I would advise Mr. Hoyt to plough up as soon as possible this fall, 5 or 6 acres of his highest land, no matter how rich it may be, either in itself or by the application of well rotted manure ploughed in—let it lie till the first week of March, then stir it with the plough and harrow till it is perfectly mellow ; sow thereon about half a bushel of oats or two bushels of peas or beans suited to the climate, and harrow them well in—then sow a bushel of early Maryland clover seed; as soon as the clover grows to the length of an inch or thereabouts, let him sow on it one bushel of ground plaster to the acre, with 6 or 8 bushels of lime and as many of strong or leached ashes mixed up minutely together. If he does this on 6 acres of rich high or rolling soil of what is called a sandy loam, I think he will have clover. If he has not as good a crop at first, that is, in 1836, let him carefully gather the seed from his own clover and sow it again in the same manner, and thus pursue a course for the purpose of acclimating his clover. I cannot doubt for one moment that even his greatest efforts bestowed at first will in the end be amply remunerated.

You see I advise a small portion of oats or pulse to be sown, lest the young clover which appears to be a stranger in his region be smothered out or otherwise injured—yet something to shade the young clover is necessary—any other exposure than that of a south-western is to be preferred, where the object is to acclimate northern plants, to avoid the intense rays of a hot sun in southern latitudes. The lime and ashes are advised to supply a sufficiency of moisture in his hot dry climate—you know alkalies accomplish this when used in moderate quantities. I took in hand to induce a very worthy gentleman, Mr. Wilson, of South Carolina, then in Congress, to introduce the cultivation of clover in his part of the state—he bought seed and went home determined to do it, but he died the same year, and what trial he had made I never heard. A high or rolling situation composed of soil containing a small portion of sand I consider as most favorable for the cultivation of clover with the use of plaster—One fact every farmer must have observed, that seeds of all kinds will vegetate and maintain their hold better on rich than on poor land. I would also advise Mr. Hoyt, in his first essay with clover, to select a northern exposure.

I have no doubt from many trials that in this state (Maryland,) it is better to sow clover seed in April than sooner—severe frosts kill much of the young clover sown sooner; mine sown this year the first week of April, has done admirably well. A FARMER OF MARYLAND.

DISEASES OF WHEAT.

[From the Penny Magazine.]

The Grain Worms—Vibrio Tritici.

The existence of this most extraordinary disease in wheat has been, comparatively speaking, but a very short time known ; and it is only of a very recent date that it has attracted the notice of the practical agriculturists in this country. In July, 1807, I received for the first time, some growing specimens of wheat-plants infected with this disease, from Kent, where it was said that the disease had existed some years, and, from its spreading, had attracted the notice of the farmers. They distinguished it by the odd names of *Ear-Cockles*, or *Brown Purples*, on account of the distorted shapes and dark-brown color of the diseased wheat-grains, which bear some resemblance to a weed generally growing in corn-fields, and vulgarly called *Corn-Cockles*, or *Purples*, the *Agrostema Githago* Linnæus. In Hampshire the disease is called *Burnt corn.*

From continued supplies of fresh specimens from Kent, I have been enabled to ascertain many important facts respecting the nature and properties of the minute animals engendering this disease. These experiments and results were so far satisfactory as to establish incontestably the fact, that the white fibrous substances within the cavities of the distorted grains consist of real organized animals, endowed with the extraordinary property of having their power of motion suspended for a considerable length of time, and of having it again restored by the mere application of water. But how are these animals introduced into the cavities of the young germens ? And how are they propagated? These were questions which I could not at first answer, and I considered that these facts could only be ascertained by tracing the worms from the sowing of the seed-corn through the whole progress of the vegetation of the plant.

Being fully convinced that the worms or their eggs, like the seed of the fungi of the pepper-brand and dust-brand, must be absorbed by the germinating seed-corn, and propelled by the circulating sap into the young germens, and reflecting that I had successfully inoculated the wheat-grains with the fungi, I determined to try the same experiment with these worms; accordingly, I selected a sufficient number of sound wheat-grains, and extracting a small portion of the worms from the cavities of the infected grains, (which had been previously soaked in water about an hour,) and placing some in the grooves on the posterior sides of the sound grains, I left them for some days to get dry, and planted them in the ground on the 7th of October, 1807. At the same time I planted some sound wheat-grains in separate holes, about two inches deep, and in each hole two or three infected grains also. About the middle of November most of the seeds had come up, and from time to time I took some of these young plants for examination, but did not perceive any effect of the inoculation till the 3rd of December, when, out of nine plants, five proved to be infected with live worms. In the first plant, after carefully splitting the young plant from the root upwards, I found in the then unorganized substances, between the radicle and the plumula, three young worms very lively, but not much larger than those with which the seed-corn was inoculated; in another plant I found one full-sized worm, but no eggs about it; in the third plant I found a still larger worm than the last, but in dividing the stem I had cut the worm in two, and it soon died; it seemed to be full of eggs: in the other two plants I found some worms quite young, and some half grown; but on the other four plants the inoculation had no effect. The fact that, at such an early stage of the vegetation of these inoculated seed grain, such large worms were found, confirms my first supposition, that it requires several generations of these worms to introduce their eggs into the young germens; the large worms found in the substance of the young stem were undoubtedly some of the original worms with which the seed-corn was inoculated, for they were on they point of laying their eggs in that stage, and these eggs, being again propelled by the rising sap a stage further, then come to maturity, and again lay their eggs, and thus progressively reach the elementary substance of the ear, where they are finally deposited in the then forming germens; the whole progress probably requiring three or four such reproductions.

(Mr. Bauer then describes many subsequent examinations of infected plants, referring to the representations and descriptions given. A detailed account of the nature and properties of these worms was laid before the Royal Society, read on the 5th of December, 1822, and published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of 1823, under the title of "Microscopical Observations on the Suspension of the Muscular Motions of the Vibrio Tritici.")

My experiments, for resuscitating the grain-worms, I have repeated almost every succeeding year to this day, and always with the same success; but I find that the longer the specimens are kept dry, the grains require to lay in water a greater length of time before the worms will recover, and that, at every repetition of an experiment, a smaller number of worms recover their motion, and that after the same specimens (the produce of the grains inoculated in 1807) had been kept dry *six years and one month*, the worms were all really dead; this period is the longest which I have as yet ascertained that these worms can retain their reviviscent quality.

That this disease is contagious, is sufficiently proved by the fact, that it can at pleasure be successfully inoculated on the soundest seed-corn. The infection, however, is not so generally nor so readily communicated as the diseases occasioned by the fungi of the smut-balls or dust-brand, a few infected ears of which are capable of contaminating and infecting the whole contents of a barn. Grains infected with these worms having no embryos, cannot vegetate and produce again diseased grains themselves, but can only communicate the infection by coming in contact with the germinating seed-corn in the soil, by the moisture of which the worms are revived and extricate themselves, which I have so often observed they do when kept some time in water.

Steeping the seed-corn in lime-water, in the same manner as advised for preventing the diseases occasioned by the fungi, is the most efficacious method of preventing the spreading of this

disease. I have repeated the experiment by inoculating, very strongly, sound wheat-grains with the worms, and afterwards steeping them in lime-water, and the infection was always prevented; I have also steeped some sound wheat-grains in lime-water, and after having kept them in a dry state for some days, I inoculated them strongly with the worms, but on examining the plants, not one instance of infection occurred. From these facts it is evident, that properly steeping the seed-corn in lime-water before sowing, is a sure preventive of the disease occasioned by grain-worms.

F. B.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

EFFECT OF MARSH-MUD ON VEGETATION.

A few days before the recent gale in August, we had about an inch thick of marsh-mud, (which had been thrown on the high ground, two months previous,) placed between five or six of the rows of an okra bed; shortly after the gale, we found the leaves dropping from every part of the okra, where no marsh-mud had been placed, and nothing but the decaying stalks are now remaining. The okra had arrived at its maturity, and agreeable to the laws of nature, is decaying. But those parts where the marsh-mud had been spread still remained in full and vigorous growth, and produce fruit as usual. Will some of the numerous readers of the *Agriculturist*, give an explanation of the causes of the above? Was there some property in the salt earth that produced it? Or may it have been produced by the roots having received an extra covering? May not the above fact be usefully applied to agriculture? The okra is very nearly allied to cotton, and was even placed under the same genus. May not the cotton plant be preserved from dropping its bolls at the particular season, by the timely application of marsh-mud?

[From the same.]

FREE SCHOOLS; BY A FARMER.

Mr. Editor,—Among the great improvement of the present times, the facilities given to modes of education, may be regarded as of the greatest importance; and none of these is more deserving of attention, than the plans by which the children of the poor are made to defray the expenses of their tuition, by their industry, either wholly or in a great part. This has been in an especial manner successful, in the institution of Mr. Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland; and as one of the leading features of it, is to prepare the pupils to become tutors, and in turn to disseminate their knowledge in the same economical manner, we may look for the extensive diffusion of the system throughout Europe, and it is to be hoped in time, throughout this country, which is peculiarly well adapted for the reception of it. General Greene, at Washington (City,) is about to make it subservient to the promotion of cheap printing, and proposes to form a school of 200 boys, who are to support themselves by their labour, in that business, while at the same time they are to be educated and taught it as a trade. In the same way it may be applied to every other handicraft trade; but it is as relates to agriculture, that it is of most importance, in the Southern section of this Union, where that interest is so exclusively pursued.

Our Free School institutions which have done so much good, have yet been faulty in some important respects. It has been objected to them, that where the population is thin and scattered, the advantages cannot be participated in, by such as are unable to board their children near them—the distance precludes it—and in consequence, in districts where education is most needed, it is least imparted. Now, if the free-schools in the country districts were located on farms (and the cheapness of land offers every facility for this purpose) it would necessarily be a part of the plan, to have the children lodged and boarded at the school, that the division of their time, between healthful labour and study might be made. The habits of industry obtained at such a seminary, both from precept and example, would not be one of the least of its benefits; but the knowledge of a business, by which a living may be procured, at the same time, that the rudiments of learning are obtained, is an inestimable advantage; any system of education for those who are destined to labour, that stops short of this object, may be considered defective. Reading and writing are but preliminary steps to the formation of youths, for the business of life, and are imperfect without the latter, which is indispensable for their welfare, and to secure them from the evils of idleness and vice.

This outline may be regarded but as hints to introduce the subject to the consideration of the public. At a future time the details may be entered upon; and, indeed, by referring to the accounts of the Hofwyl school, which are to be found in the *American Farmer*, and other recent publications, every reflecting mind will be able to complete the system, which is as simple as it is useful.

A FARMER.

JUDGE BUEL'S FARM.

Judge Buel, who resides near Albany, has a farm which is the admiration of visitors. One, who recently had the pleasure of walking over it, writes as follows to the editor of the New York Farmer:—

Judge Buel is emphatically, and in the strictest sense of the phrase, a book farmer. He was bred a printer, and, I believe followed that business without having any practical acquaintance with farming, until about ten years ago he purchased the place where he now resides; but which was a piece of waste ground, considered of very little value, being very indifferent soil, run over with shrub pines and interpersed with marshes. This piece of ground which notwithstanding its location about two miles from the city, could never, at any time in its natural state, have been worth more than from 20 to 30 dollars per acre, would now be an object of speculation at two hundred dollars. This same spot which I have looked at with regret at its dreary appearance, as in former years I have ridden past it, is now, by the "book-learnt skill" of its owner, changed to a scene which a monarch might envy, and a philosopher of the most refined taste might long contemplate with pleasing admiration. In all his plans of operation, and choice in selecting subjects for cultivation, his only instructors have been his own reflections aided by his well selected library. * * Here the common agriculturist can see a piece of ground, which, ten years since, would scarcely have been taken as a gift, advanced in value from its cost, in less than ten years, more than six hundred per cent.; and in this dry and unproductive season, when farmers are cutting and clearing the ground of their withered and unripe corn, he can see a crop of from eighty to ninety bushels to the acre, and every other production of a well regulated farm yielding in proportion. And not only the agriculturist—the admirer of the beauties of nature may here view and contemplate the productions of every quarter of the globe; the botanist, the horticulturist, and the florist may here increase their catalogues of subjects from the specimens before them, while the tyro in each branch may improve his knowledge by the scientific and instructive remarks and explanations of Mr. Wilson, the partner and overseer of the nursery and gardens.

BLUE COLORING MATTER FROM STRAW OF BUCK WHEAT.—We intended to have mentioned this subject earlier in the season, in order that some of our readers who had buck wheat upon their premises might try the experiment and ascertain more satisfactorily the facts of the case. But we will bring it forward now; perhaps it may be recollected in its proper season. The method which has been recommended for preparing the coloring matter from this plant is the following—Cut the stems before the grain is fully ripe, and spread them upon the ground exposed to the sun and thus exposed until the seeds drop off with ease. When the grain is separated from the stems, they are thrown into heaps, moistened with water, and left to ferment to such a degree, that decomposition takes place, and a blue color is developed. It is then formed into balls or flat cakes which are dried in the sun or by a stove, after which if the balls be boiled in water, they impart an intensely blue color which is not affected by vinegar or oil of vitriol. It may be converted into red by adding an alkali as potash or soda, with Nutgalls it strikes a blacker color, and a very fine green is afforded by evaporation. It is said that stuffs dyed blue by this preparation retain their colors well, and appear very handsome.

We have never prepared any coloring matter from this plant, nor can we vouch for the truth of the above statement, but certainly, we think it worth a trial.

HOPS IN MAINE.—The Hop crop seems to have been very abundant in Maine the past year. A Bangor paper says there are farmers within thirty miles of that town who have taken a thousand dollars in cash as the clear income from their crop of Hops the present season.

German Geese.—The Old Colony Democrat says, that George Sisson of Warren, R. I. has a large flock of German Geese, imported by the late Judge Sisson. They are much larger than the common native breed; weighing when fat 17 or 18 lbs. The flesh is of an excellent color and flavor. They are said to be entirely free from the odious squalling, flying and creeping characteristics of the native breed.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the London Lancet.]

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE,

Delivered in the University of London, by Mr. Youatt.—LECTURE VI.—(Concluded.)

Nasal Polypus in the Dog.—A dog was brought to me a few days ago with a polypus completely occupying one of the nostrils and protruding more than half an inch. It was a soft, compressible, but not bleeding polypus. The animal did not seem to be so much inconvenienced as I should have imagined, and breathed freely through the other nostril. It had been observed more than a twelvemonth; it seldom protruded further than when I saw it, and was sometimes invisible for one or two months. As I was gently pulling it as far down as I could, in order to fix the ligature as high up as possible, the dog struggled violently and the polypus was torn out by the roots. I use the word in the plural number; for there were, as you will perceive, two distinct pedicles or roots, both attached to the body of the tumour, appearing to be continuations of its substance, and gradually diminishing until they seemed to terminate in a thin membrane. A few drops only of blood followed the removal of the polypus, and the animal did well. Nasal polypi are not of common occurrence in the dog.

CORYZA.

By coryza I mean inflammation of, and defluxion from, the nasal cavity, or the cells with which it is connected. Catarrh is the same affection extending to the fauces. It may be so far connected with catarrh as being often the precursor of it, but it is a distinct affection and of no unfrequent occurrence. From exposure to night air or to cold we feel a partial obstruction in the nose, a slight heaviness, a pain in the forehead in the region of the frontal sinuses, and an increased defluxion from the nose. This is sometimes the precursor of a more extensive and worse disease, but often it goes off with little care, and is scarcely worthy of attention.

In the Horse.—So in a horse we can easily trace the slight and circumscribed affection. From exposure to cold, or from some unknown cause, he appears to be a little heavy; there is a slightly increased labour in respiration, a little redness of the nostril, and defluxion from it, and weeping from the eye, but no heat of the mouth, and no acceleration of the pulse. We give him a warm mash, and all goes off.

But we have seen that the lining membrane of the nose is an exceedingly sensitive one. It is, besides, too much exposed to unnatural stimulus, and becomes debilitated and disposed to take on inflammation. The extreme changes of temperature under the influence of which he suffers would scarcely be thought credible. Twenty hours out of four-and-twenty he stands in a heated stable, into which not a breath of pure and cool air is admitted, and then he is suddenly led into an atmosphere 30 or 40 degrees lower.—Nothing can be so injurious as these sudden changes. The animal frame may be gradually inured to any thing. We may enjoy equal health when the thermometer is at 90 in the shade, and when it is almost as low as zero; but these sudden and extreme changes nature cannot bear, and, applied to an enfeebled part, or an enfeebled constitution, they are downright murder.

I am not now speaking of the general effect of our absurd and cruel treatment—the constitutional derangement produced by the sudden revulsion of blood from the integument to the vital parts, or that which must be the consequence of the full sedative of extreme cold, brought suddenly to bear on an animal highly excited, and every vessel and every pour dilated, nor on the other hand, when the circulation loiters in the veins, and the part is exhausted by cold, the dangerous consequence of the blood again violently rushing on, and distending the constructed and paralised vessels.

I have now to do only with the Schneiderian membrane,—that membrane, indeed, which is first and most exposed to these changes and injuries, and which has been previously debilitated by other causes. In my last lecture, I spoke of the mucous membrane of the nose as the guard of the lungs; as arresting every deleterious substance, whether gaseous or more material; and how much has it to do here! To what a villainous compound of smells is the stabled horse exposed during the far greater part of his time! Our eyes weep, and temporary coryza is established if we remain in the stable but a few minutes. *He* lives there. All these pungent particles fall on the membrane of his nose—they are detained there; they make their full and worst impression there; then we cease to wonder that the vitality of the membrane is so much impaired; that inflammation is so easily excited, and so difficult to be subdued, and so much disposed to spread to neighbouring parts.

The frequent consequence of coryza in the horse is, as may be supposed from what I have said, the establishment of

NASAL GLEET.

The previous inflammation may have been slight, or it shall have passed altogether away; but there remains an occasional, and sometimes a profuse discharge. If it is of the natural colour and consistence, and flows with some regularity, it probably proceeds from the nostril. If it flows more irregularly, and is discharged by fits and starts, and in considerable quantities, it proceeds from the cells of the face or head. If it wears the tinge of the food, the pharynx is affected, and the tensor muscle of the soft palate is relaxed. If it is purulent it does not follow that there is ulceration, for this is the character of a mucous membrane under inflammation; but if the breath is fœtid, and blood mingles with the pus, ulceration has been established. This gleet will continue sometimes for weeks and months, and bid defiance to all our applications; if it does so, it too frequently degenerates in, or was from the beginning, another disease, the pest of the equine race. This other disease, glanders, is principally characterised by a defluxion from the nose, and inflammation and ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane. How shall we distinguish the one from the other? Not always with certainty; but there are landmarks which will not often mislead us. We shall understand them better by-and-by, when we have treated of glanders; but we must say something about them even now, for the life of a valuable animal may be at stake, or perhaps the safety of a whole stud.

The discharge of nasal gleet is of a mucous character and not very adherent; the discharge of glanders is more pellucid and sticky, and yet sometimes when the discharge of nasal gleet is small in quantity, it dries about the edge of the nostril, and gives an appearance of stickiness, difficult, very difficult to be distinguished from that of glanders, and requiring all our "tact, talent, and discrimination."

The discharge of nasal gleet is always more or less irregular; that of glanders is constant. The first is of an uncertain hue, white, yellow, brown, the other is usually pellucid. The first is free from smell, the second may be so, but it often stinks abominably.

The submaxillary glands are not always affected in nasal gleet, but generally they are a little soft, more enlarged, somewhat tender, and situated towards the centre of the channel. In glanders the glands are harder, not tender, nearer the jaw, and often adherent to it.

The membrane of the nose in nasal gleet is red, although indeed with variable intensity; but that of the glandered horse is pale or livid. If the membrane is abraded in nasal catarrh, the abrasions run in lines, and they are superficial; the edges are irregular and ragged. If the chancres of glanders run in lines, yet the ulcers are detached, rounded, deep, and the edges elevated.—Attention to these distinctions will preserve you from material error. I will suppose you to be consulted respecting a case of nasal catarrh. Be very guarded in your prognosis, and especially with reference to glanders. There may be little or no doubt in your mind with regard to the nature of the disease; yet be cautious. Remember that every disease that gradually impairs the strength of the constitution, may run on to glanders, and much more a disease of that membrane which is the very seat of glanders. You will guard yourself by a hint of this, that should the worst happen, it may not be imputed to you, that, where so much might be at stake, you had mistaken the complaint.

You are entering on the remedial treatment of it. It is one of the sequelæ of coryza or catarrh, or some worse affection of the chest. It may be merely a symptom of one of them. Does any febrile action accompany the discharge? The pulse, the mouth, the loss of appetite, do they indicate the slightest degree of fever? If so, attack it, give digitalis, emetic tartar, and nitre. If you remove the cause the effect will cease.

If there is no fever, but it is plainly a local disease, chronic inflammation of the membrane of the nose, you must treat it as such. Is there any medicine which seems to have its principal action on the Schneiderian membrane? I imagine that there is. Sulphate of copper is a general tonic, but with its principal determination to this membrane in restoring the tone of its debilitated excretory vessels, and enabling their orifices to contract. Its celebrity arises from this, and from many cases of nasal gleet being supposed to be cases of glanders. I will not deny that it has cured glanders—so has every stimulant, and so has

every sedative, and so has nature, unassisted by us. It should be given in doses of from ten grains to half a drachm. Here our veterinary practitioners are too apt to err. They are too fond of overwhelming doses of almost every medicine.—They are not content with a mild but permanent effect from the medicine which they exhibit, but they must do every-thing at once, and they thus totally change the character of the medicine, and instead of renovating, exhaust and destroy.

When I recommend so small a dose, I would urge you to look at the seats of the disease, and its connexion—the nature of the diseases of the mucous membrane—their insidious character—the danger of administering tonics too soon, and often of administering them at all. Our best veterinary writer, Mr. W. Percival, had seen so much of this, that, in one of his lectures, he declaims against the use of tonics altogether. This is wrong, but experience proves the impropriety of administering tonics too soon in a great variety of diseases, and the folly of giving them in great doses in any. Therefore give small doses, and except you are perfectly assured that all febrile action has ceased, and, even if you are, so liable is it in a mucous membrane to return, that these little doses must be guarded by an admixture of sedative medicine. Do that which appears to be contradictory. Blow hot and cold at the same time. While you stimulate a part, guard the constitution; and while you rouse and support the constitution, guard against the dangerous effect of tonics on some unusually debilitated and irritable part. It is in this double accomplishment of objects,—this regard to all connexions, and provision against all contingencies, that the perfection of practice consists. Then to my sulphate of copper I would add, in smaller doses, my usual fever medicine. I have seen much good effect from it, and I would recommend the practice to you.

A seton in the channel between the branches of the lower jaw has sometimes been useful as a derivative. Little restriction need be laid on diet; and to moderate work there can be no objection. Then, as a last resort, and a very excellent one, there is the *salt marsh*. We do not sufficiently know its virtue in many cases of this kind, and indeed in almost every disease. There are few tonics comparable to it. I know of nothing which so often succeeds in restoring the tone of any over-worked and debilitated part, or renovating the constitution generally.

[From the American Turf Register.]

OSAGE STALLIONS PROCURED.

[We feel much gratified that the experiment proposed by our correspondent with the wild stallion of the prairies, is in a fair way of being tried. In respect of our officers on the frontiers, we were sure that it was necessary only to show them a field in which they could display their enterprise and patriotism—men's names have been immortalized by deeds far less useful than that of introducing in a country, a more valuable race of horses.]

Fort Gibson, July 8, 1834.

After closing my official letter of yesterday's date, I opened it, for the purpose of enclosing this; believing it would be acceptable to General Gibson and Major Hook, as they are lovers of the turf, to inform them that Lieut. S. W. Moore, has just returned to this post from cutting a road to the mouth of *Faux Ouichitta*, and he has succeeded in purchasing from a party of Osage Indians hunting on the L'eau Blue, a couple of prairie studs. One of them he has brought in with him; he has fine hard hoofs, pretty good legs and muscles, his color is white and he is about 14½ hands high; Mr. Moore has named him Washita, the river on which he was caught. The other stud from an accident in one of his legs, he was obliged to leave with Lieut. Gatlin at Little river on the Canadian. He is also white, and about the same size as *Washita*. Mr. Moore describes him as far superior in bone, muscle and appearance to the horse he brought in; he has named him Blue Water, being the river he was caught on, and intends presenting him before the public.

You will see shortly an accurate description of these horses in the American Turf Register. They are both I believe eight or nine years old, and show the marks of many a well contested battle, and as they are uninjured from it, is an evidence I think of their superior strength.

Major Mason when the dragoons left this, took with him his blooded stallion, that he purchased I believe of Major Donelson at Washington, and a mare and colt, for the purpose as I understand of catching wild colts, but in this I fear he may be deceived in one particular, and destroy the value of the prairie horse. For if he should succeed in bringing in the *finest colt* of the prairies, he will, by raising him on other food than grass, destroy his patient endurance for *hard service without food*, and running on *soft ground*, destroy the muscle, bone and sinew, and the *hard flinty hoof* of the prairie horse, which is developed by their running in a state of nature, and being in continual alarm from enemies.

Besides we know that horses running wild in the prairie, have to fight many a *hard* battle before they are left in the *undisturbed enjoyment* of their flock, and a horse not possessing *great activity* and strength never can reach maturity.* This being the case I believe that Major Mason would do better to employ Indians to catch a stallion, than endeavor to raise a colt.

With great respect, Gentlemen,
I remain, your ob't serv't,
D. S. MILES.

[* What better guarantee could there be for the propagation of the qualities most desirable in the horse?]

Whimsical Horse.—There is a very fine horse in the possession of Sir Henry Meaux & Co. the eminent brewers, which is used as a dray horse, but is so tractable that he is left sometimes without any restraint to walk about the yard, and return to the stable according to his fancy. In the yard there are also a few pigs of a peculiar breed, which are fed on grain and corn, and to these pigs the horse has evidently an insuperable objection, which is illustrated by the following fact: There is a long deep trough in the yard, holding water for the horse, to which this horse goes alone with his mouth full of corn, which he saves from his supply. When he reaches the trough, he lets the corn fall near it on the ground, and when the young swine approach to eat it, (for the old ones keep aloof,) he suddenly seizes one of them by the tail, pops him into the trough, and then capers about the yard, seemingly delighted with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon brings the men to his assistance, who know from experience what is the matter, while the horse indulges in all sorts of antics, by way of horse-laugh, and then returns quickly to the stable.—*London Paper.*

Large Cattle.—This may certify that I, the weighmaster of the borough of Wheeling, Va. did this day weigh on the public hay scales, one Bull, the property of John C. Hull, Esq. which weighed 2275 lbs.—One Heifer Calf dropped on the first day of last April, as stated by Mr. H. which weighed 750 lbs.—One Bull Calf dropped on the 16th April, which weighed 637 lbs. Given under my hand October 25, 1834.

JOHN LAUGHLIN.

We are assured that neither of these calves have been forced, they have only had their mother's milk and tolerable pasture. One handful of meal or grain has not been fed, either to the cows or calves since last March.

Wheeling paper.

[From the Southern Planter.]

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.

Dr. Bartlett.—It is probably not known to many of our farmers that Brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to cattle. A piece of Brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider Brimstone as necessary for a Cow in the summer, as Salt. JACOB.

[From the same.]

CAUSES OF DEGENERATION IN CATTLE.

Dr. Bartlett.—I have often heard farmers say that their Stock appeared to decline in spite of all the feed they could give. This does not depend on food for a remedy; it is something founded in nature. Any species of animal nature will decline in a few generations when propagated by the same family blood. If they would know the remedy, they must change their breeders, in part only; for instance, no bull nor boar should be allowed to range in the same neighborhood more than three years, a bull more especially. This is verified by the numerous and healthy calves in a new country. It is, however, owing in part, to good range as well as a cross of blood.

JACK FARMER.

The Cooks and Physicians.—A certain physician when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, always went into their kitchens and shook hands with their cooks. 'My good friends,' said he, 'I owe you much, for you confer great favors on me. Your skill—your ingenious and palatable art of poisoning, enables us medical men to ride in carriages; without your assistance we should go on foot and be starved.'

THE GARDENER.

[From the Florist's Manual.]

TRANSPLANTING.

Transplanting is the changing of the localities of entire plants. It is effected by disengaging the roots from the soil, and placing them in new situations favorable to the growth and developement of the plant.

To accomplish this successfully it is desirable that the roots be preserved fresh and entire.

The proper seasons for transplanting ornamental and other trees and shrubs, are the spring and fall. Generally in October and November of the latter period, and March and April, of the former. It is commonly best in colder latitudes to remove the more delicate shrubs and trees in spring, but where the climate is not so severe the autumn is preferable. In the latter case, the winter is not so likely to prove injurious to them.

Those which are natives of countries equally cold and rigorous, with the one to which they are removed, may be transplanted either in the spring or autumn, indiscriminately. Such as are natives of warmer climates, and have become acclimated, by culture, to higher latitudes, may be transplanted in spring. They ought to have every advantage that the warm season can afford, previous to their exposure to the rigours of winter.

Plants transferred to a less favorable climate, should be removed at a period most favorable for them to support the change without injury. Delicate trees, when transplanted in spring, form new roots, that take firm hold of the earth during summer. Their roots become established in their position, so that there is far less prospect of injury, from the severities of winter. It is a matter of little consequence, however, at which of these seasons the hardy kinds are removed.

Plants, when taken from the earth to be transferred, should be removed with much care. Should any injury be sustained by loss or a mutilation of a part of the roots, the whole body of the plant, together with the roots, may be immersed in fresh water during a period of twenty or thirty hours, previous to setting it in the earth again.

The top is to be lessened in proportion to the loss the roots may have sustained. Otherwise the plant will perish from a loss of its wonted nourishment. The ordinary quantity of root being diminished, the exhaustion from *evaporation* will be greater than the *absorption* of the remaining portion of root, so that the plant will die by transpiration.

October and November, after the first frosts have arrested the progress of vegetation in woody *perennials*, is recommended as a proper season for *Transplanting* them. Some are of the opinion, that the Peach, Plum, Cherry, and most evergreens, succeed best when transplanted in spring.

Any trees, even the most delicate, may be successfully transplanted in autumn, if a little protection be afforded them by covering the root during the first and most trying winter. Where complete success is hoped, it is best to shift their locality in the fall, if possible.

The protection of most trees, shrubs, and woody plants, may consist in spreading a few inches of litter from the stable around the trunk and over the roots.

Moss from the meadow and ever-green boughs are highly recommended for the protection of delicate plants. They are not liable to undergo decomposition during the winter, and thereby injure and destroy what they were designed to protect.

Delicate plants are sometimes supposed to be destroyed by too much protection after being transplanted, when, in fact, they perish for want of it, being killed by the alternate freezing and thawing of the earth at its surface. This difficulty might have been easily obviated by covering them with evergreen boughs or meadow moss.

When trees or shrubs are transplanted in *autumn*, the earth becomes consolidated at their roots, so that the radical fibres soon take firm footing in the earth, and the plant is prepared to vegetate with the earliest advances of spring.

The excavation in the earth for the reception of the roots of trees and shrubs should bear some proportion to their size. They may generally be made from four to six feet in diameter, and of about eighteen or twenty inches in depth. Large trees will require a larger opening than this, and small ones not so large.

The yellow or sub-soil where they are to be located may be thrown out, and replaced at bottom with a fine mould, intermixed with a portion of good manure.

Trees transplanted should stand two or three inches deeper in the earth than they stood previous to their removal. In no cases should the extra depth exceed this.

The radical fibres are to be spread horizontally in their natural position, and the soil intimately blended with them and compactly pressed about the trunk and over the roots.

No manure should be permitted to come in immediate contact with the roots, though it should be plentifully placed about them on all sides. Should it touch them, they will be likely to sustain injury and rot.

The ground, before being trodden very hard about the roots, is to be plentifully moistened by pouring water about the plant.

In transplanting Evergreens, it is generally recommended, previous to treading the earth about their roots, to pour several gallons of water about the trunk, and, after filling in with earth, to finish by treading it as hard as possible for the space of half an hour or more. This would be a good rule to follow in regard to all trees of whatever kind.

June has been considered by many as the best month for transplanting *annuals* that are cultivated as FLORISTS' FLOWERS, and September most suitable for transplanting *biennials*.

In transplanting plants of every description it is desirable that as much earth as possible be removed with the roots. If this be done, there will be less danger of their suffering by the change of situation.

Though moist, cloudy weather is generally best for transplanting, it should not be done when the ground is very wet. The earth should be only moderately moist, otherwise it will be clammy and heavy.

The operation of Transplanting is most successfully performed in cloudy days, and a little before evening previous to a shower. The reasons for this are obvious. If it be done when the earth is dry and in the middle of the day, plants require watering and shading for a considerable time afterwards.

If the root be small, or injured, or destitute of earth when taken up, it will require that the earth which is placed about it be made finer, and pressed more firmly, and that the plant be more plentifully watered. It will also require to be longer shaded.

Plants, transferred to pots and boxes, after having the soil pressed firmly about them on all sides, should also be plentifully watered and for some time shaded. Care is to be taken that the shell be placed over the aperture at the bottom of the vessel, otherwise the plant will perish through a superabundance of moisture. Saturation of the earth, without an outlet at the bottom, will rot the root and destroy the plant.

[From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.]

ASPARAGUS.—ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS.

Asparagus is a genus of plants belonging to the sixth class and first order, of which there are twenty or more species. *A. officinalis* we believe is the only species which has been found profitable for garden culture. It is one of the oldest culinary vegetables, having been cultivated from the earliest period of gardening of which we have any particular account.

It is a perennial, found growing in Sandy Plains, in the North of Europe, and also in some parts of England, mostly upon the sea shore, from which circumstance, the prejudice prevails that it is a marine plant and that salt applied to the beds is essential to its perfection.

Asparagus delights in a deep loose loam, and although found in dry sandy soils, yet in this climate we think it grows more thrifty in those rather moist than dry.

There has been a prejudice among farmers, that has retarded the cultivation of this useful plant, viz: that it could not be cultivated successfully, without a very considerable expense in preparing the beds for its reception. Formerly large pits were dug where it was intended to plant an asparagus bed, these were first paved with stone, and after that they were filled up with alternate layers of manure and loam, and some even supposed that bones, horns and brick bats, were necessary to complete the preparation. Common sense having dispelled many of these prejudices, asparagus is now cultivated upon the same principles as other plants, viz. by first making the ground rich and fine, and by careful dressing every year.

There are several varieties of the garden asparagus, as the large German, the red, and green topped, the battersea, Dutch, large reading, &c. The large German red, and green topped, are considered preferable.

Asparagus is propagated from seed, but is often increased by offsets from the old roots. Beds are thought to succeed best when set with young seedling plants, but the shoots will not be ready for use as soon as when set with offsets. The seed should be sown early in May, on a bed of light rich garden soil.

They may be sown quite thick, and allowed to grow in the bed one summer.

In the fall, or early in the spring a bed should be formed in some part of the garden where it is intended it shall remain, by trenching it 18 inches deep, and mixing with a suitable quantity of manure. Some prefer beds of only two and a half feet wide, calculated for two rows, set at 18 inches distant; others form their beds four feet wide and set three rows at the same distance. But of whatever width the beds are made, the roots should be placed at least 18 inches distant from each other, and should be placed nearly on a level with the walks between the beds. After the roots are placed upon the beds they should be covered over, about four inches deep with fine loose mould. The first year after setting asparagus should be allowed to grow without cutting, and in the fall after the frost has killed the tops they should be cut off, and the beds covered over three or four inches thick with stable manure. In the spring following, the manure should be made loose with a fork, but allowed to remain upon the bed, that the young shoots may be blanched, a greater length. The soil and litter should ever be kept six or eight inches thick over the crown of the roots. When good strong plants are set, they will produce shoots, fit for cutting, the second year after setting. The young shoots may be cut until the middle of June, after which they should be allowed to grow up for seed. In selecting plants for setting, none should be used which has not a good crown or bud, as the latteral roots or those destitute of buds will not sprout although they will remain in the ground many years without rotting.

In cutting asparagus, care should be taken not to injure the buds upon the crown which are close to the lower end of the shoot; for this purpose a knife with a narrow point should be used which should not be allowed to go as deep as the buds. When a bud of asparagus is well planted, it will continue to produce well for 12 or 15 years, and when it is found that the shoots decrease in size, a new bed should be formed before the old one is taken up, that the family may be constantly supplied with this wholesome vegetable.

The Savannah Georgian states that John Couper, Esq. of St. Simons, has on his plantation about fifty *date* trees. A specimen of the fruit was recently sent to Savannah, which is thus described:

"In the specimen before us, the fruit of a rich golden color is pendant in clusters of four to eight, at the extremities of slender stems, about a foot and a half long, which radiate from the very extreme of the branch of the tree. The stem is free of fruit for full a foot; it, like the fruit, is of a golden color. The whole number of dates on this branch amounted to about two hundred.—The fruit is not yet ripe. Inside it is firm and fleshy, with a sub-acid, but not a disagreeable taste."

The same gentleman has also succeeded in raising a large number of *olive* trees.

Preservation of Fruits and Flowers.—The London Atlas gives the following method (from Sir Robert Southwell) of preserving fruits and flowers throughout the whole year. It is a method somewhat troublesome and expensive, but may nevertheless be serviceable to some of our horticultural amateurs:

Take saltpetre, one pound; Armenian bole, two pounds; clean common sand, three pounds; and mix the whole well together. Then gather fruit, of any kind, that is not fully ripe, with the stalk to each, and put them, one by one, into a wide-mouthed glass, laying them in good order. Tie over the top with an oil-cloth, carry them into a dry cellar, and set the whole upon a bed of the prepared matter of five inches thick, in a box. Fill up the remainder of the box with the same preparation, and let it be four inches thick all over the top, and all round its sides. Flowers are to be preserved in the same sort of glasses, and in the same manner; and they may be taken up after a whole year, as plump and as fine as when they were buried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ripe Bread.—Bread made of wheat flour whem taken out of the oven or skillet is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change, or ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked without any sensible injury from it, but weakly and aged persons cannot, and none can eat such without doing harm to the digestive organs. Bread after being baked goes through a change similar to the change in newly brewed beer, or newly churned buttermilk, neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread it sends off a large portion of *carbon*, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of healthy, or *oxygen* gas. Bread has according to the computation of the physicians in London, one fifth more nutriment in it when ripe, than it has when just out of oven. It not only has more nutriment but imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old bread will have more animal spirits than he would were he to eat unripe bread.

Bread, as before observed, discharges carbon and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connection with this thought should be particularly noticed by all housewives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of air that surrounds it while ripening—hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a close cupboard, nor in a bed-room—The noxious vapors of a cellar or a cupboard never should enter into and form a part of the bread we eat. The writer of this article has often eaten bread of this kind, and has felt strongly disposed to lecture the mistress of the house on the subject of keeping bread in a pure atmosphere. Every man and woman ought to know that much of health and comfort depends upon the method of preparing their food. Bread should be *light, well baked and properly ripened*, before it should be eaten.

The Tomato.—Our neighbour of the Republican has furnished us with a recipe for preserving this delightful vegetable, so that it can be had *fresh* throughout the year. It was communicated to the editor of the Republican by "a good old lady of his acquaintance."

"Recipe.—Slightly scald the tomatoes, until they peel readily: slice and mash them in a shallow dish; then dry them in the sun, or in an oven. After drying, they should be placed in an airy situation, to prevent their moulding. In this way they may be kept, ready for the stew pan, at all seasons of the year."—*Cin. Mirror.*

Going the Whole Animal—very piggish.—The committee appointed by the Worcester Agricultural Society upon the swinish multitude, thus eloquently describe their enviable condition:

"Men may talk and write about living like pigs. To live a pig, is to live like a gentleman and a philosopher. His is the highest praise an epitaph ever bestowed, to be useful in life and excellent in death. Although it is not permitted in the order of nature, for a pig to laugh, he enjoys the other great blessing of humanity, to be fat. Free from banks, business, politics, and speculation, he is unconcerned as the merchant, who, when waked early in the morning, by being told day was breaking, replied, as he turned again to his rest, "Let day break, he owes me nothing." In short, it is evident from an impartial comparison, that for real ease, luxury, and good living, if a man were not a man, he might as well be a pig."

Cholera.—We perceive by the papers received at this office that the dreadful malady continues to exist in several sections of our country. We are certain from much observation that the disease might be prevented in nine hundred and nine out of a thousand by proper measures. Cholera never invades the system without admonishing the individual; it is always preceded by diarrhœa.

Whenever diarrhœa occurs, it should be immediately checked, by Cholera mixture and Laudanum—or Laudanum alone.

We speak from certain knowledge, and we wish that this paragraph could find its way into every house in the land. *Our experience with the disease has been ample—and we say emphatically that the malady may certainly be prevented by checking the diarrhœa.* Emetics and purgatives should be avoided, they are dangerous medicines when a disposition to Cholera exists. Arresting the diarrhœa by an opiate, regulating the diet, and preserving the warmth of the surface are infallable in arresting that scourge, Cholera.—*Phil. Gazette.*

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	PROM	TO
BRANDY, Apple,	gallon.	$0 36	$ —
Peach,	"	75	—
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	—	—
BEEF, on the hoof,	100lbs.	4 00	5 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	70	74
White,	"	74	75
New,	"	60	67
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	13	14
North Carolina,	"	12	15
Upland,	"	14	16
FEATHERS,	pound.	37½	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 25	6 75
Do. do. baker's,	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,	"	5 12	5 25
" " wagon price,	"	5 00	5 18
City Mills, extra,	"	5 12	5 25
Do.	"	5 00	5 12
Susquehanna,	"	5 25	—
Rye,	"	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	3 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	—	17 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOPS—first sort,	"	18	—
second,	"	16	—
refuse,	"	14	—
LIME,	bushel.	30	33
MUSTARD SEED, Foreign,	"	3 00	4 50
Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	31	33
OIL, linseed,	gallon.	93	95
Castor	"	1 50	1 62
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	85	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	2 94	3 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	67	69
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,	"	15 00	25 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	3 50	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 05	1 14
Red,	"	1 00	1 05
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	32	33
" in hhds.	"	—	30½
" wagon price,	"	28	28½
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	—	1 50
To Wheeling,	"	—	1 75
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	44 50	22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37 44	22 24
One half do.	"	33 37	21 22
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30 33	18 20
Pulled,	"	31 33	20 22

PEA FOWLS.

ONE pair 2 years old, and one pair 3 years old, for sale at this establishment. Price $3 a pair. no 4

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

A few bushels just received and for sale by the subscriber, at $3 per bushel. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
no 4 American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	$2 50	$5 00
BACON, hams,	pound.	11	—
Shoulders,	"	—	10
Middlings,	"	—	10½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	22
CIDER,	barrel.	—	4 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,	"	22 00	30 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 56	1 62
CHOP RYE,	"	1 56	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	19	20 00
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	—
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	4 87	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	10	12
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	—	2 50
Chickens,	"	1 75	2 00
Ducks,	"	—	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	45	56
Sweet,	"	62	75
TURNIP,	"	50	56
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	7	—
Hind do.	"	8	—

ADVERTISEMENTS

WHITE TURKIES.

I HAVE now ready for sale several pairs of these truly beautiful fowls, at $5 a pair, they are of this year's crop. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
oc 21 American Farmer Establishment.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 6 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. May 9.

AGENCY FOR TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to his customers and the public generally, as agent for the procurement of Fruit and other Trees. It may not be generally understood or duly considered, that few nurseries contain *all* kinds of trees in equal perfection. One, for instance, is celebrated for its fine apple trees, another for its peaches, and a third for its plums or pears, while scarce any of them can make up a collection of *all kinds* of trees of the best quality. In this respect the subscriber flatters himself that he possesses peculiar advantages. His own nursery is not extensive or forward enough to afford many trees for sale yet, and his acquaintance with nearly all the most eminent nurserymen in this country, and of the peculiar excellencies of their respective establishments enables him to select from them all, probably a better collection of fruit trees than any one of them can furnish. Trees ordered from any particular nursery, or to be selected by me, will be charged at nursery prices and 10 per cent commission added. Orders ought to be forwarded immediately, and all confided to the subscriber's agency shall receive his best attention.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
Oct. 14. Amer. Farmer Establishment.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by
Oct. 28. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

BAKEWELL RAMS.

TWO Bakewell Rams of good size and quality, for sale by a farmer near Baltimore at $20 each. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK,
oc 28 American Farmer Establishment.

WANTED,

AT the American Farmer Establishment, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, for which the highest price will be paid; also, CLOVER SEED and TIMOTHY SEED will be either bought or sold on commission, by
Sept. 16. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

PUPPIES.

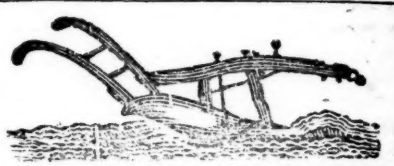
SEVERAL YOUNG POINTERS of the very best blood, will be old enough for sale, early in November. Also several young GREY HOUND sluts, from the pair sent from Europe to the president of the U. S., and by him presented to this establishment last fall.

Also one SLUT, one year old, from my grey hound slut, by a very fine imported Pointer. She appears to have the Pointer's nose and the shape and agility of the greyhound—color black. Oct. 7.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with *particular* directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, $5 per dozen, or $40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over *all* others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favourable notice of *every farmer* as a most valuable acquisition. I. I. HITCHCOCK,
aug. 26 Amer. Far. Estab.



AGRICULUTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of his PATENT PLOUGHS; also, an assortment on the principle of his recently PATENTED PLOUGH, which are acknowledged by those who have used them to be the best and the cheapest ploughs now in use. He manufactures HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-SHELLERS, THRASHING MACHINES, and other articles in his line; which, he trusts he can furnish of as good quality, and at as reasonable prices as they can be furnished at any other establishment in Maryland. He will, from his own Foundry, supply manufacturers with all kinds of Castings of the best quality metal, for Thrashing Machines of various powers; together with other Castings for Agricultural Implements. He will purchase, or receive on account, any quantity of old iron.

CAUTION.

Iron Founders, Manufacturers and others, who deal in or use the article, are hereby notified that the subscriber has recently obtained LETTERS PATENT for an Improvement on the Plough, which improvement consists of a peculiar form of share, which embraces both a share and two points, and is susceptible of a reverse application, and self-sharpening by the reversion of such application. A definite description or knowledge of the improvement may be had on application to the subscriber, or any of his agents. Every infringement on his invention, either by manufacture or sale without authority, will be subject to the rigor of the law.

RICH'D. B. CHENOWETH.

P. S.—At his old stand, near Front and Ploughman-streets, near Baltimore-street Bridge, or at Jno Gildea's, old Cheapside. Sep. 2—4t

GRAPE VINES.—The subscriber will receive orders for VINES from Mr. Herbemont's Nursery, till the 15th of November.

For extensive cultivation in this climate there is no grape so valuable as the Herbemont. But little inferior to many esteemed foreign varieties for the table, it is equal to any of them as a Wine grape, and surpasses them in the important qualities of abundant bearing and resistance of frost.

Persons in any part of this State, the District of Columbia, and in some parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania may avail themselves of this agency.—Price in Baltimore for 1000 Vines, $100; for 500, $62 50; for 100 do $15.

Oct. 28 4t. G. FITZHUGH, Jr.